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(54) **Airbag tether and attachment seam**

(57) Vehicle occupant restraint airbag comprising a circular front panel (10) peripherally connected to a circular rear panel (42). Central bodies (34, 36) of two substantially perpendicular tethers (30, 32) are sewn with a square seam (26) with rounded corners to the front panel (10) and ends (34a, 34b, 36a, 36b) of radial strap portions (38a, 38b, 40a, 40b) of the tethers (30, 32) are

sewn to the rear panel (42) near its periphery. Each side of the square seam (26) is substantially perpendicular to a centre line of an adjacent strap portion (38a, 38b, 40a, 40b). The two tethers may be unitary and in a cruciform shape. The warp direction of each tether (30, 32) is disposed at substantially 45° to the centre-line of the tether.

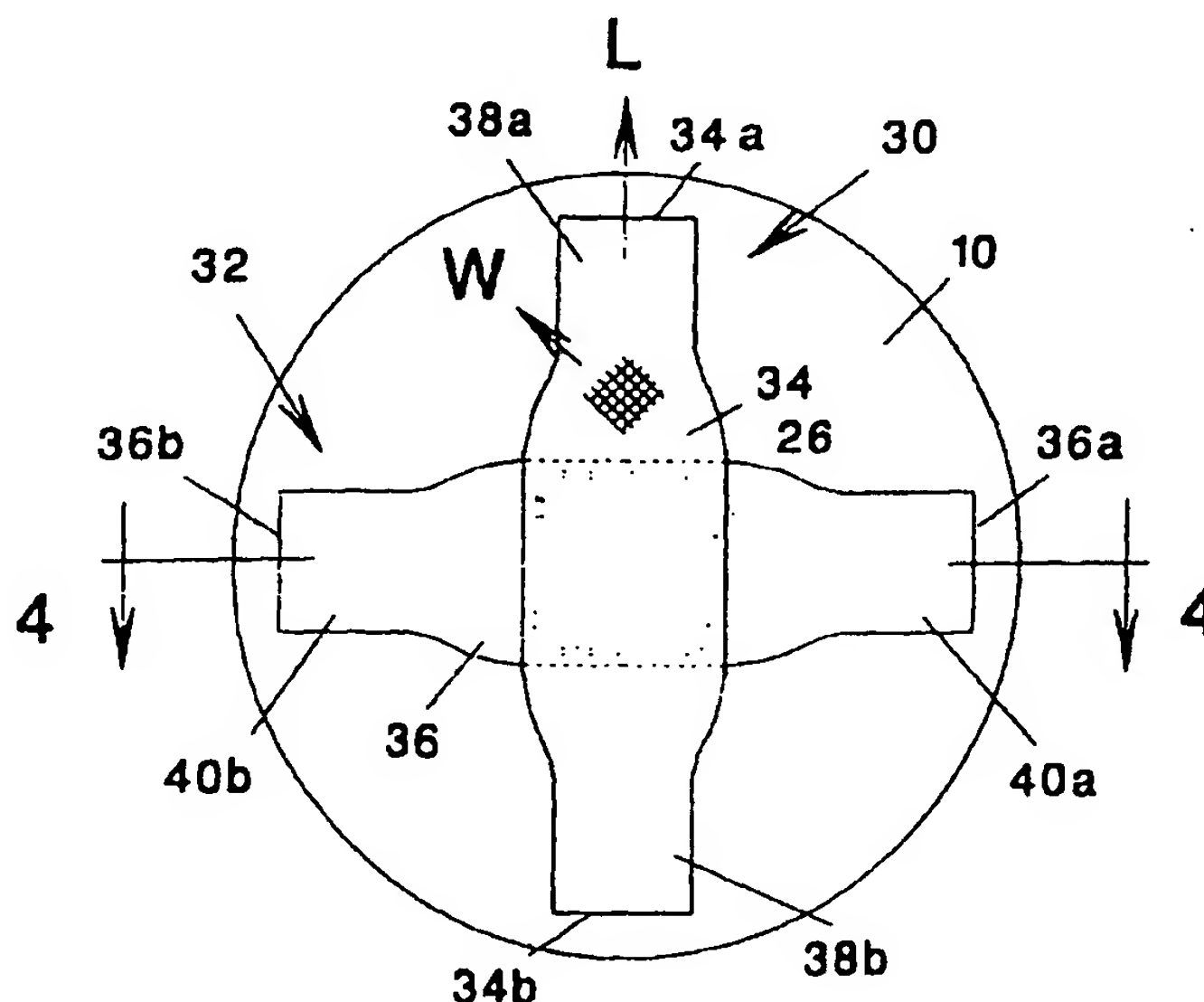


FIG. 3

Description

This invention relates to automotive airbags. More particularly, it relates to such airbags having internal tethers for limiting and controlling the shape of the expanding airbag.

Automotive airbags are normally made of fabric and the folded airbag is housed in a module which may be mounted behind a portion of an instrument panel or, in the case of a driver's side airbag, in a steering wheel. Upon the occurrence of a crash of sufficient magnitude, a sensor actuates an inflator. The inflator is designed to produce, by any of several means, a large quantity of rapidly moving inflating gas sufficient to forcefully expand the airbag into the passenger compartment to cushion the impact of a human body and, in particular, the upper torso, head, and face.

In order to control the shape of the expanding airbag, it is the practice to install internal tethers. A common type of tether is a cruciform section having a central body which is stitched to the front panel of the airbag. From this central body extend four radial straps. The distal end of each strap is secured to the rear panel of the airbag. The function of the tether is to restrain the center of the front panel during inflation so that the airbag's diameter expands rapidly to receive the impact.

The pattern of the stitching which secures the central body of the tether to the front panel is normally circular. It has been discovered that stress concentrations occur at the point of intersection of the circular stitched seam with the center lines of the straps. These concentrations of stress result in material failure, or "combing" and also result in breaking the stitched seam. Furthermore, the cruciform layout of the tether wastes a substantial amount of fabric because the patterns do not "nest" efficiently on the fabric surface from which they are cut.

It would also be desirable to reduce the size of the folded airbag. One way of accomplishing this would be to reduce the fabric denier. However, this would also reduce the fabric strength and render it more susceptible to tearing.

Accordingly, it is a primary object of the present invention to provide an airbag tether configuration which reduces and redistributes stress between the expanding airbag panel and the tether. Another object is to improve fabric utilization. Another object is to reduce the size of the folded airbag pack. Other objects, features, and advantages will become apparent from the following description and appended claims.

The invention comprises a multi-spoked tether in the form of a central body and a plurality of radially extending straps. The central body is secured to the front panel of the airbag by means of a rectangular stitched seam comprised of linear segments crossing the center line of each of the straps. In one embodiment of the invention, two or more such tethers are secured to the front panel by means of the same stitched seam.

The invention will be described by way of example only with reference to the accompanying drawings:

FIG. 1 is a plan view of the inner side of an airbag front panel having a tether secured thereto in the manner known to the prior art;

FIG. 2 is a view similar to FIG. 1 but illustrating the connecting seam of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a view similar to FIG. 2 illustrating a modified tether of this invention; and

FIG. 4 is a cross-section taken substantially along the line 4-4 of FIG. 3 but showing the entire airbag in its expanded condition, with the tethers attached to the rear panel.

FIG. 1 illustrates the front panel 10 of a conventional driver's side airbag which is customarily circular in shape. This panel is normally fabric and includes a peripheral edge 12 which is secured to the corresponding edge of a circular rear panel, as by stitching, to form the airbag cushion. In order to more rapidly increase the diametrical expansion of the airbag, a tether 14 is sewn to the inner surface of the front panel 10. The tether 14 includes a central body 16 from which extend a plurality of radial straps 18a-d. Each of the radial straps extends along its corresponding center line 20a-d and terminates at its respective distal end 22a-d.

In accordance with the prior art as illustrated in FIG. 1, the central body 16 of the tether is secured to the front panel 10 by means of one or more circular stitching seams 24. It has been discovered, however, especially with the advent of higher performance inflators, that stress concentrations rise at the intersections of the circular seams with each of the strap center lines. This has resulted in stitching and material failures and combing as previously described.

In the following illustrations, similar reference numerals are used for elements similar to those in FIG. 1. Accordingly, there is illustrated in FIG. 2 the inner side of a front panel 10 having attached thereto a similar tether 14. However, the circular seam 24 of FIG. 1 has been replaced by a rectangular, in this case a square, stitching seam 26. The seam 26 is positioned such that the linear portion forming each side of the square extends substantially perpendicularly across the respective center line 20a-d of the straps 18 a-d. It has been discovered that these linear portions evenly distribute the stress across the tether and seam interface. In addition, the square seam is provided with rounded or radius corners 28. In the case of a square seam, the radius of each corner is preferably from 20% to 45% of the length of each side of the square, as it would have been if unrounded. For example, in one embodiment, the seam is 165mm x 165mm and the radius of each corner is 50mm. These corners assist in gradually transferring the load of inflation from the tether 14 to the front panel 10.

In FIGS. 3 and 4 there is illustrated a modified ver-

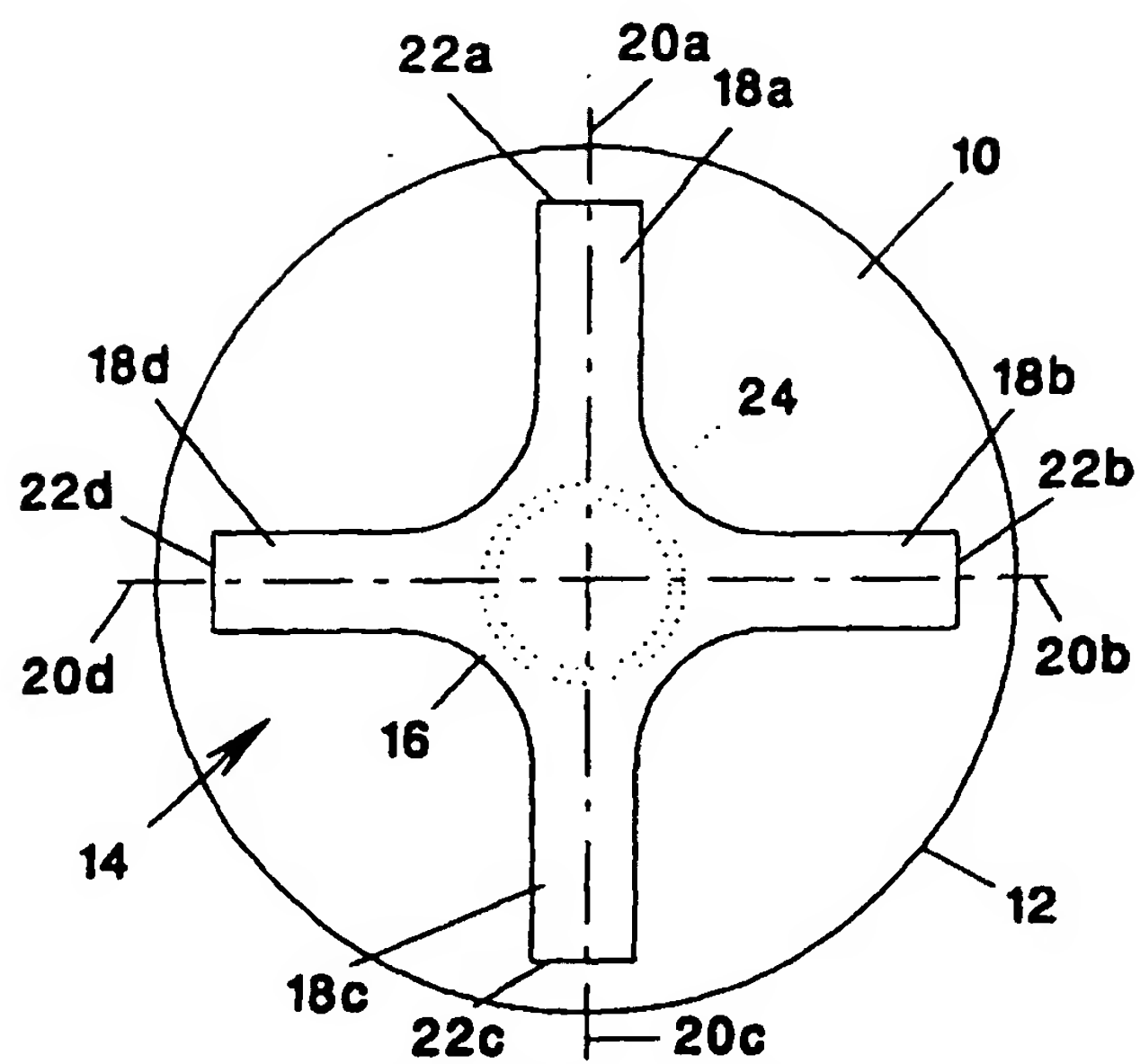
sion of the invention. In this modification, a pair of tethers 30, 32 replace the single tether previously described. Each of these tethers includes a respective central body 34, 36 which is secured to the front panel 10 by the same square seam 26 as previously described. It will be noted that tethers 30, 32 are substantially linear and are easily and efficiently aligned and nested. Accordingly, they may be cut from the fabric with a minimum amount of waste. The respective distal ends 34a-b of the radial straps 38a, 38b of the tether 30 and the distal ends 36a, 36b of radial straps 40a, b of the tether 32 are secured to the circular rear panel 42. The distal ends of the straps are secured adjacent a central opening 44 (FIG. 4) in the rear panel 42 which receives the inflating gas from an inflator (not shown).

Four spoke tethers cut from one piece of fabric experience stress concentrations between the spokes during airbag deployment. The two-piece tether illustrated in FIGS. 3 and 4 eliminates these concentrations. Each tether transmits forces in a uniaxial direction and does not transmit force to the perpendicular spoke, thereby reducing concentrations of stress between adjoining spokes. The two-piece tether is also less affected by unequal forces resulting from bag folds and deployment angle. The combination of the square seam and the two-piece tether has permitted 630d airbag fabric to be replaced with 420d material without a corresponding substantial loss of strength.

Another important feature of the invention is illustrated in FIG. 3 but is also applicable to the embodiment of FIG. 2. This is that the axial load on the tether should lie on an approximately 45° angle to the warp of the tether fabric. The warp threads of a fabric are those which extend the length of the fabric on a bolt. This is illustrated schematically by the cross hatch symbol on tether 30 which shows the warp W of its fabric at a 45° angle to the axial load L along the axis of the strap 38a. This has been found to reduce combing.

Claims

1. An automotive airbag having a rear panel (42) with a peripheral first edge and a front panel (10) with a peripheral second edge (12), said first and second peripheral edges being joined, the airbag also comprising:
 - a first tether (30) having a central body (34) joined to said front panel (10) by a stitched seam (26) and two opposed radial straps (18a, 18c, 38a, 38b) unitary with and extending from said central body (34) of said first tether (30), each of said two opposed radial straps (18a, 18c, 38a, 38b) of said first tether (30) extending along a centre line (20a, 20c) to a distal end (34a, 34b) secured to said rear panel (42),
 - a second tether (32) having a central body (36) joined to said front panel (10) by said stitched seam (26) and two opposed radial straps (18b, 18d, 40a, 40b) unitary with and extending from the central body (36) of said second tether (32), each of said two opposed radial straps (18b, 18d, 40a, 40b) of said second tether (32) extending along a centre line (20b, 20d) to a distal end (36a, 36b) secured to said rear panel (42) and with the centre lines (20b, 20d) of the two radial straps (18b, 18d, 40a, 40b) of said second tether (32) being angularly displaced from the two radial straps (18a, 18c, 38a, 38b) of said first tether (30), and wherein said stitched seam (26) is substantially in the form of a rectangle having four substantially linear side portions with the centre lines of each of said four radial straps (18a, ..., 38a, ...) extending respectively, across a linear side portion of the rectangle.
2. The airbag according to claim 1 wherein said angular displacement of the radial straps (18a ..., 38a ...) is substantially 90°.
3. The airbag according to claim 1 or 2 wherein said stitched seam (26) is substantially square.
4. The airbag according to claim 3 wherein said square has rounded corners.
5. The airbag according to claim 4 wherein each rounded corner has a radius which is between substantially 20% and 45% of the length of each square side prior to rounding of the corners.
6. The airbag according to any preceding claim wherein each substantially linear side portion is substantially perpendicular to the centre line (20a ...) of a radial strap (18a ..., 38a ...).
7. The airbag according to any preceding claim wherein each of said straps (18a ..., 38a ...) is of fabric having a warp direction disposed at substantially 45° to the strap's centre line (20a ...).
8. The airbag according to any preceding claim wherein the airbag panels comprise fabric material having a denier no greater than 420.
9. The airbag according to any preceding claim wherein the central body of the first tether (18a, 18c) also constitutes the central body of the second tether (18b, 18d).
10. The airbag according to any preceding claim wherein the first tether (18a, 18c) is unitary with said second tether (18b, 18d).



PRIOR ART
FIG. 1

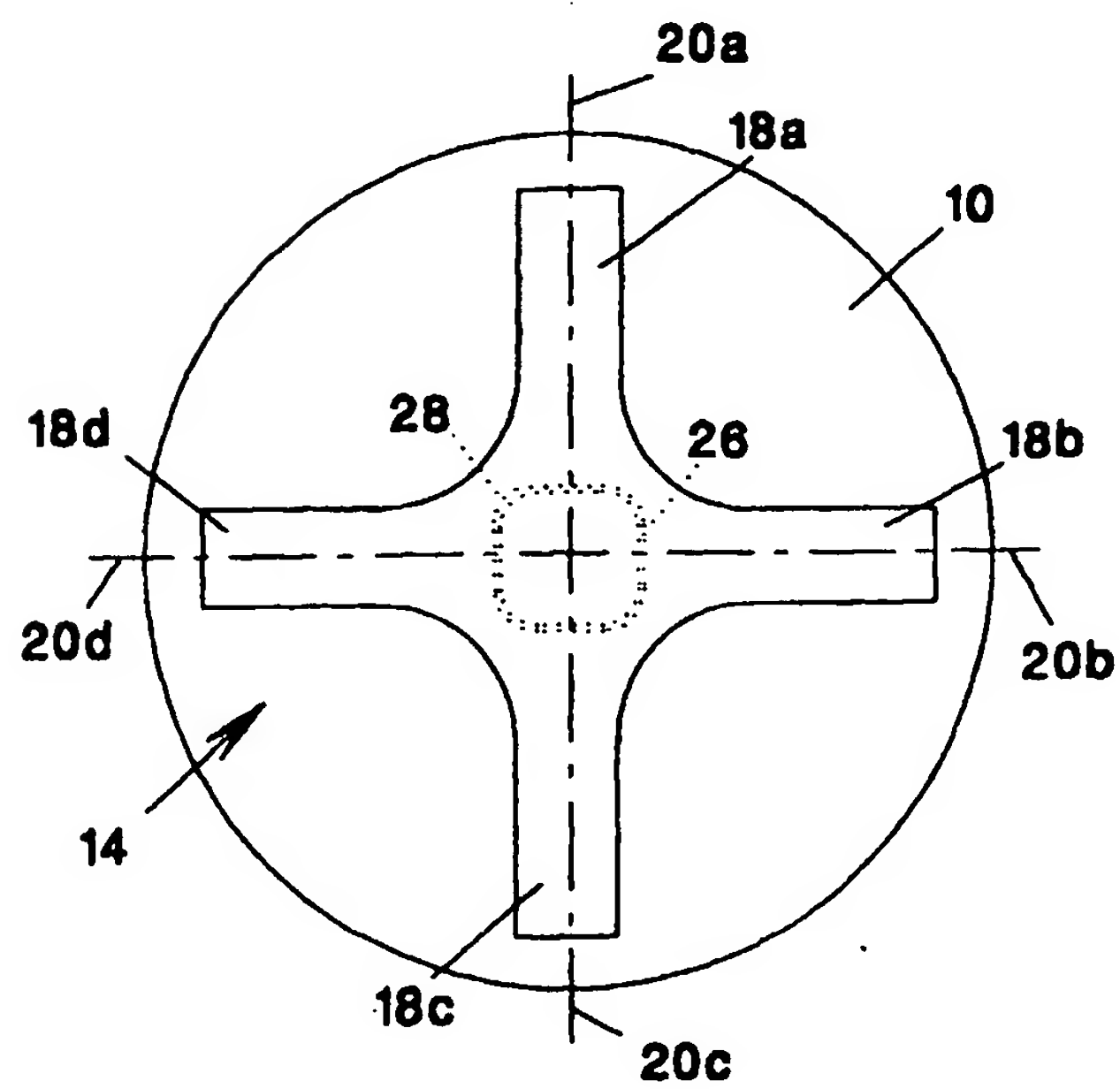


FIG. 2

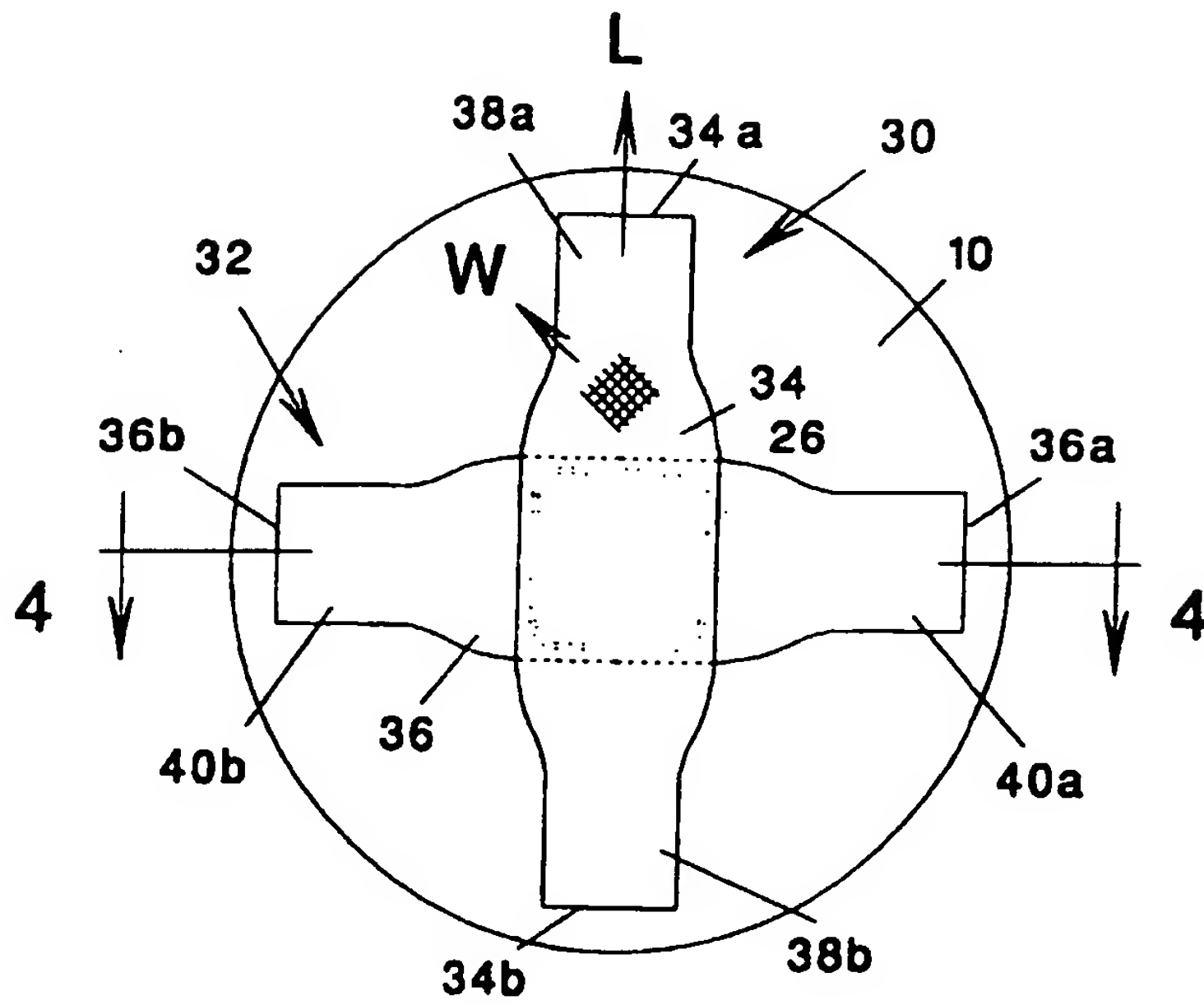


FIG. 3

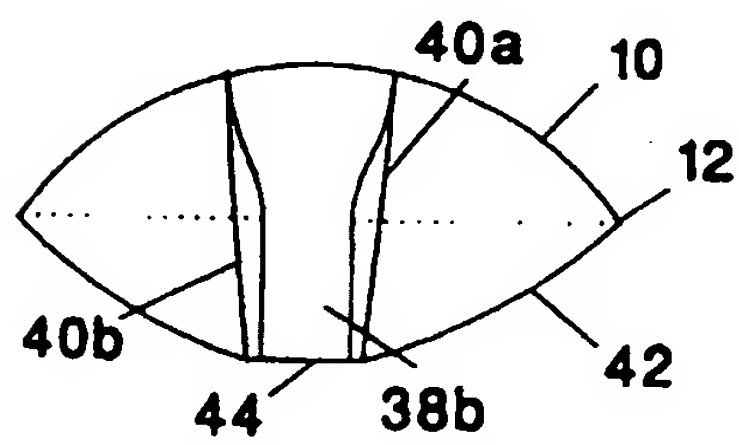


FIG. 4